A New Species of *Rhexinia* from Argentina

(Coleoptera: Pselaphidae)

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During a study of the genera of the tribe Euplectini we came across an undescribed species of the genus *Rhexinia* which had been set aside by the late Orlando Park in his collection at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. This genus was revised by Park in 1952 at which time he placed *Rhexinia angulata* Raffray, 1890, and *Rhexinia versicolor* Raffray, 1908, from Central and South America in *Rhexinia* (sensu strictiore). The subgenus *Rhexiola* was created for two species from Mexico. The species described below is placed in the nominate subgenus by the presence of the following characters: Head transverse trapezoidal; pronotum subcordate with median longitudinal sulcus; and two separated mesosternal foveae.

Key to Species of *Rhexinia* (sensu strictiore)

1. Head and prothorax strongly sculptured, each sculpture with short seta in center; first visible abdominal tergite with curved longitudinal carinae one-half length of segment ..... *angulata* Raffray
   Head and prothorax without prominent scultpure; first visible abdominal tergite without longitudinal carinae 2
2. Basal depression of first abdominal tergite with sensory setae; each elytron with sutural and three discal foveae ..... *tucumanensis* new species
   Basal depression of first abdominal tergite without sensory setae; each elytron with sutural and two discal foveae ..... *versicolor* Raffray

Rhexinia (Rhexinia) tucumanensis, new species

(Figures 1–3)

Male (fig. 2). Head (excluding mouthparts) 0.36 mm. long, 0.56 mm. wide; pronotum 0.55 mm. long, 0.57 mm. wide; elytra 0.59 mm. long; abdomen 0.95 mm. long, 0.84 mm. wide. Head with vertexal foveae on line with posterior margin of eyes; postantennal foveae present on side of head with apodemes connected to those of vertexal foveae; two low rounded tubercles near posterior margin, separated by a distance slightly less than that separating vertexal foveae. Antennae not geniculate, segment I as long as segments III to VI, segments IX and X weakly hexagonal. Ventral head setae long, numerous, simple; venter longitudinally sulcate. Prothorax distinctly compressed dorsoventrally, with small but distinct anterior flange; pronotum with longitudinal and transverse sulci; procoxal foveae large. Profemur with broad oblique sulcus near apex (apparently for reception of tibia); setate carina on mesal face bordering sulcus. Elytra with sutural and three discal foveae; subhumeral fovea absent; epipleural sulcus

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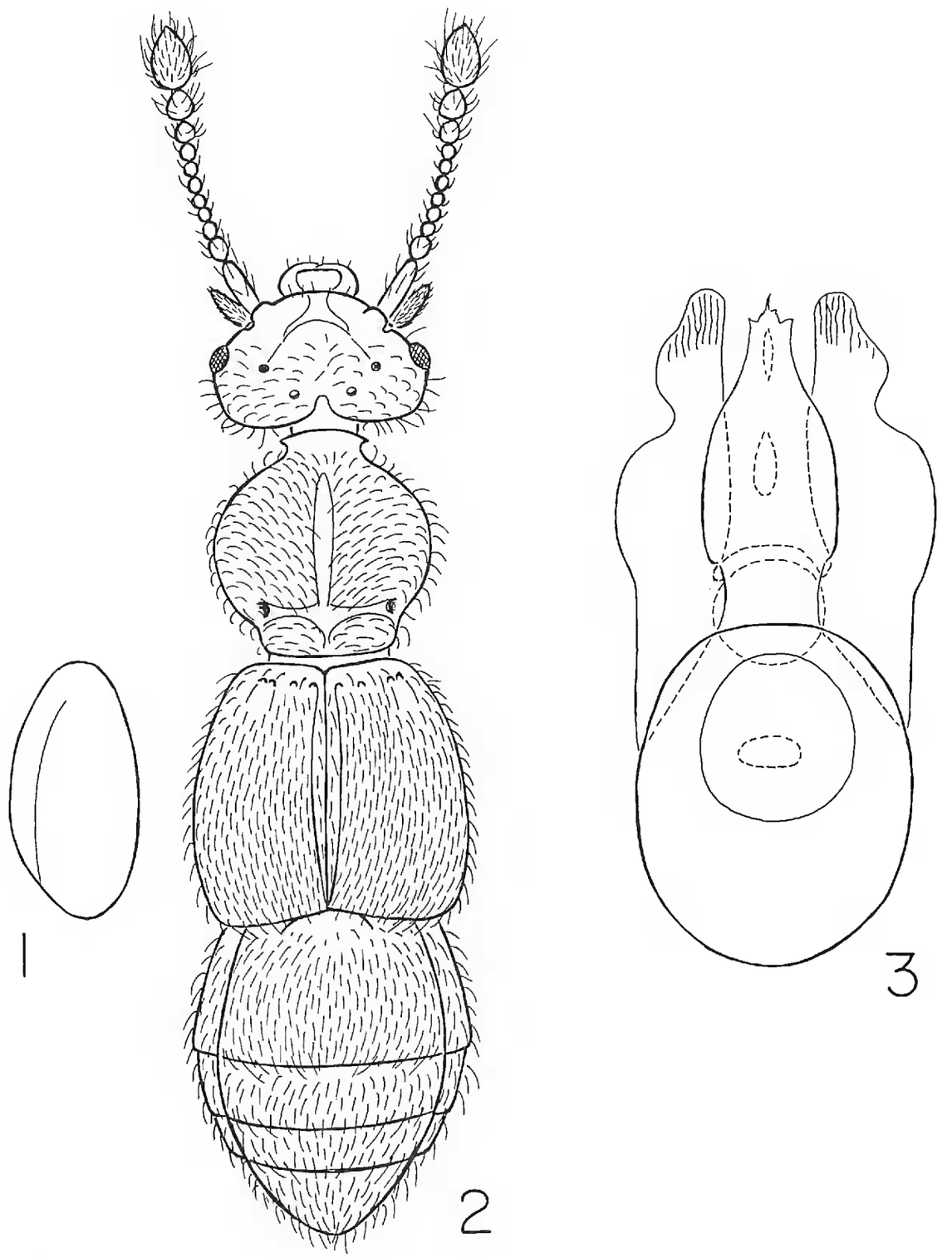

FIGS. 1–3. *Rhexinia tucumanensis* new species. Fig. 1. Epipleural sulcus, lateral view. Fig. 2. Dorsal aspect (except legs) of holotype. Fig. 3. Male genitalia, dorsal aspect.

present (fig. 1); winged. Mesosternum with two lateral and two median foveae; mesocoxae contiguous in confluent cavities; lateral mesocoxal foveae present, mesotibia with blunt subapical spine. First visible tergite as long as II plus III; basal depression one-sixth length of segment, between one-third and one-half width of segment excluding margins, depression setate. Sternite I flatly carinoid

between coxae; II with broad transverse anterior sulcus; III, IV and V without distinctive features; VI transversely oval, distal margin sinuate. Genitalia bilaterally symmetrical (fig. 3), 0.42 mm. long, 0.18 mm. wide.

The holotype is the only known example of this species and is in the Field Museum of Natural History. It was collected in Tucuman, Argentina, May 17, 1953, C 10, by P. Wygodzinsky.

LITERATURE CITED

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SCIENTIFIC NOTE

Notes on Cerambycidae: Description of the Female of *Malobidion brunneum* Schaeffer.—Since the original description of *Malobidion brunneum* by Schaeffer (1908, Bull. Brooklyn Insts. Arts. Sci., 1:337) the species has been known only from the male. The genus was placed into the tribe Hesperophanini by Linsley (1962, Univ. Calif. Publs. Entomol., 20:51) with the female still unknown. Subsequently, Chemsak and Linsley (1962, Jour. Kansas Entomol. Soc., 36:207) described females of two new Mexican species of *Malobidion*.

During the past three years I have been fortunate to collect a large series of *M. brunneum* in southern Arizona which included a number of females. From a total of 85 specimens, taken at a 160 watt mercury vapor lamp, 13 were females. The description follows: Antennae 12-segmented, extending two segments beyond elytra, scape about as long as fourth segment, third about ¼ longer than fourth, fifth longest, remaining segments slightly decreasing in length to apex, twelfth segment about ⅔ as long as eleventh. Abdomen with fifth sternite truncate at apex. Length, 9.5–14 mm.

The males of *Malobidion* all possess 12-segmented antennae while only the female of *brunneum* shares this character. The female antennae of the other two known species are 11-segmented.—DAVID G. MARQUA, *Los Angeles County Nature Centers, 1000 N. Durfee Ave., S. El Monte, California 91733.*